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Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1764.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 5, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

NOTICE.

AS Wednesday the ninth instant is appointed by the President of the United States, as a day of Solemn Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, Notice is hereby given, that the Bank of Pennsylvania will be shut on that day, and that all payments which then become due at Bank, must be made on the day preceeding; the Board of Directors will meet on Tuesday the eighth instant, for the purpose of Discounting and Notes offered for discount must therefore be sent in, the Monday preceeding.

By order of the Board
JON. SMITH, Cashier.

may 3. dt8

Real Estate for Sale.

AT the Merchant's Coffee House on Monday evening the twenty-first instant, will be sold pursuant to an order form the Orphan's Court. A three story Brick House, twenty-four feet front on Great Dock-street and forty-two feet deep; together with the Lot twenty four feet by eighty-two feet deep, now in the tenure of Edward Pole, being part of the estate late of Rev. Gilbert T. Snowden deceased. The terms will be made known at the time of Sale, by

Isaac Snowden, Admnistrator.
Edward Pole, Auctioneer.

may 3. dtodeots

Military Colours,

PAINTED ON SILK—BY

GEORGE RUTTER & Co.

Portrait and Ornamental Painters,

IN a stile which will endure the hardships of the weather without injury, and which for neatness and exactitude of colouring cannot be surpassed in this city.

FLAGS AND DRUMS

Furnished with dispatch, on the most moderate terms.

Portraits, Ornamental Paintings, Signs, fire-buckets, &c. accomplished in that superb stile of modern elegance, which, Mr. Rutter pledges himself from 20 years experience in this city will meet the entire approbation of his friends and the public.

In the Military Line,

A variety of specimen's may be seen at their Painting Room, Norris's Court, back of the New Library.

may 3 d6w

ROBERT FIELD,

MINIATURE PAINTER,

Has removed to No. 106, Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

may 2. d6w

JUST RECEIVED,

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,

And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,

110 hhds. Coffee

46 tierces	do.
100 barrels	do.
100 bags	do
110 hogsheads of	Muscovado Sugar
80 barrels of	do.
40 hogsheads of	Molasses
4 bales of	Cotton
2 hogsheads of	Cocoa

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.

march 12. §

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Consisting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chiniz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.

Also—A few Bales of Madrass Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours.

February 8. dtf

A Premium of 100 Dollars

WILL be paid by the Bank of Pennsylvania, for such Plan of a Banking House, accompanied with sections and elevations, as may be approved of by the Directors. The building is not intended to exceed 60 feet front, or 100 feet in depth, and to be so planned as to admit of its being made fire proof. It is requested that the plans may be sent to the Cashier of the Bank, previous to the first of June next.

april 19. tuthst1Je

FRESH TEAS.

MR. CHALK,

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a

TEA WAREHOUSE

At his Circulating Library, No. 75 North Third street, where he will be happy to execute their Orders for fine-flavoured

IMPERIAL, HYSON,
YOUNG HYSON,
HYSON-SKIN,
SOUCHONG & BOHEA } TEAS,

On moderate terms.

Coffee, Chocolate and Loaf Sugar.

april 13. m&ttf

Notice—Agreeably to charter,

Is hereby given to the members of "the corporation for the relief of poor and distressed presbyterian ministers and the poor and distressed widows and children of presbyterian ministers," that a meeting of said corporation is to be holden, on the 16th day of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M. in the second presbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia, for the dispatch of all such business as may then be brought before the board.

ASHBEL GREEN,
Secretary of the Corporation.

April 7. tawt16m

For Sale,

The new and fast sailing SCHOONER

JOHANNA TUCKER,

FRANCIS DAYS, *Master,*

NOW lying at Pine Street wharf—her length is sixty eight feet, breadth twenty feet six inches, depth eight feet nine inches and burthen one hundred and four 69-95 tons. For terms apply to the Master on board, or

GEORGE PLUMSTED,
No. 168, South Front Street.

april 26 §4t

JUST ARRIVED,

In the brig Gayoso, capt. Bingham, from St. Martins

A quantity of SALT,

of an excellent quality
A few groce Porter Bottles, new
And twenty casks Vinegar

And the said

BRIG,

Also, FOR SALE,

Enquire of

Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.
No. 22, Little Water street, South.

april 20. §

For Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, on Walnut street Wharf,

195 casks of nails assorted
20 bales of sail canvass, from No. 1 to 8
53 casks yellow ochre
15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz each
London particular } Madeira Wines
India market }
Teneriffe do. in hogsheads and pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Empty Claret bottles
6 cases of Ginghams, Dimities, Muslinets &c. assorted for the West-India market
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 10 coils of cordage
Writing slates, ink stands and presses
20 puncheons Jamaica rum
1 bale seaming twine
160 bundles sheathing paper

THE BRIG

AMAZON,

For Sale, or Charter.

Nicklin & Griffith.

april 7 tuth&s.tf

FOR SALE.

195 boxes white } Havannah Sugar
107 do. brown }
200 Hides

Will be landed to morrow, at Willings and Francis's wharf, from on board the brig Active, William Williams, master.

ALSO,

The said Brig for sale,

And may take in immediately after discharged.

Apply to

Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

march 30. §

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

DOMINICK TERRY,

John Fleming, *Master,*

Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

February 26 §

WANTED,

APPROVED BILLS on Amsterdam—for which cash will be given at the rate of thirty seven cents per guilder. Enquire of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States. § april 23.

LANDING,

From on board the ship Elizabeth, captain Paislie, from Batavia,

And FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBER,

400,000 wt. Java COFFEE

300 canisters SUGAR, of a superior quality

ALSO,

A quantity of SAPAN WOOD

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

april 17. §

THOMAS & JOSHUA FISHER,

HAVE FOR SALE,

At No. 5, Dock-street, near the Drawbridge,

China ware nankeen dining setts, tea and coffee cups and saucers
Nankeens, black sattins and tassities
Pungem cloths, choppah romalls, and bandannoes
China and English umbrellas,

Together with a general assortment of European Goods—among which are

Scots thread in boxes
6d. 8d. 10d. 12d and 20d. nails
Shot—T. Crowley steel, Spanish brown and white lead
English seythes 42 to 50 inches

ALSO,

112 barrells of kiln dryed Indian corn meal.

A commodious Store in Dock-street,

No. 7, to be let, three stories high, suitable for any business.

4th mo. 5th §tf.

For Sale,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, NO. 10, CHESNUT STREET,

11 Casks of Carolina Indigo,

Which will be sold on reasonable terms on a short credit.

Robert Henderson.

april 2 mw&s4w

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of the subscribers, trading under the firm of PAXSON & RICHARDSON, was dissolved on the sixth of the third month last, by mutual consent. All persons indebted thereto are earnestly requested to make payment; and those that have any demands against the same, are desired to present their accounts for settlement to either of the subscribers.

Isaac Paxson,
Nathaniel Richardson.

Philadelphia, 4th mo. 3d, 1798.

ISAAC PAXSON,

Continues to carry on the business at the usual place, No. 10, South Third street, where he has on hand a large assortment of Ironmongery, Saddlery, Cutlery and Brass Wares, which he will sell wholesale or retail, on low terms, for cash or the usual credit. He expects to receive by the first vessels from London, Bristol, Liverpool and Hull, a large addition to his present assortment; and will execute with punctuality and care any orders from he former customers, and his friends in general. 22w4w

FOR SALE,

(By Postponement,)

At Public Vendue, on the 7th of May next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee-House,

THE FOLLOWING

PRODUCTIVE REAL ESTATES:

No. 1. A good THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, 20 feet front, and 13 feet deep, with the privilege of a four feet alley. It is situated in Plumb-street, between Front and Second streets, in a pleasant and improving part of Southwark.

2. A genteel three-story brick House in Front street, between Race and Vine streets, No. 171, north—it goes through to Water street, where it is five stories high, the whole in compleat repair, and now rented for 600 dollars per ann.

3. A handsome, well finished three-story brick House, in south Second street, No. 165, it is 30 feet front, and 45 feet deep. The Lot runs through to Dock-street, on which is built a good two-story brick house: The whole was let before repaired for 800 dollars and the taxes.

4. A well built three-story brick house, situated in Chesnut-street, between Front and Second streets, being 18 feet front, and about 200 feet deep, running through to Taylor's alley, on which it is 22 feet front, with a coach-house and stable. There are ten good rooms in compleat repair, and cellar under the whole, clear of gronnd rent and every other incumbrance.

5. A good Plantation, situated near Hights-Town, East New-Jersey, containing 186 acres, well improved land, with plenty of woodland, orchard and meadow, in a healthy situation and a good neighbourhood.

6. Another Plantation adjoining the preceding, containing also 186 acres. On which is a frame house and stable, with a large orchard of grafted fruit, a good well of water, and a large body of swamp, well timbered.

7. Also another plantation, adjoining the first mentioned; it contains 186 acres, part of which is good meadow, a large quantity of valuable swamp, a very convenient farm house, barn, stable, and a good new well of excellent water.

Also, a number of BUILDING LOTS, 100 feet front (on the great road leading to Amboy) and 300 feet deep; adapted particularly for tradesmen.

For further particulars or purchase at private sale, apply to

JOSEPH ANTHONY, sen. or,
ROBERT E. GRIFFITH.

april 28. 28&30A 2,4,6,7M

A Country Seat.

TO BE LET for the summer season or by the year, the greater part of a large House, in a high, healthy situation, above the eight mile stone, on the Germantown road (occupied only by a newly married couple)—with stabling and convenience for keeping a carriage. For further particulars, enquire of CASPAR W. HAINES, in Germantown, or the subscriber, on the premises.

HEZEKIAH HUNTSMAN.

may 1. 2aw3w

LANDED THIS DAY,

From on board the ship Alexander, capt. Brown, from Jacquemel, at Wilcocks' wharf, about

80,000 wt. of fine Green Coffee

in hogsheads, barrels and bags

For Sale—apply to

John Whitesides & Co.

WHO HAS ON HAND,

Claret of the first quality, in cases

april 30. §6t

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

22 bales superior Madrass blue Cloths
Carolina Indigo, first quality
A few bales Baftas, Cossaes, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica and Bengal } RUM

april 20 §

LANDING,

From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.

John Miller, Jun.

march 3 §

TO BE SOLD,

40,939 acres of Land.

IN Greene County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the waters of Fish and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.

These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and abound in Coal; they were sold ten years ago for five shillings per acre; patented early in 1787, except 3700 acres, which were patented in 1792; part of them were surveyed in 1783. The tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage, about 19 miles from the town of Washington, from 14 to 16 from the village of Greencsburgh and Wheeling.

On payment of one fourth of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21. §

TO BE SOLD,

26,780 acres of Land,

IN the State of New York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna now, or late in the townships of Hamden and Warren and county of Warren.

These Lands, from their quality and situation, are a very desirable object for any man who means to invest his money to advantage.

On payment of one third of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21. §

Manchester Goods.

Received by the latest arrivals from Liverpool, several trunks, suitable for the present and approaching season, which will be sold very low for cash or on a short credit, viz.

7-8 and 9-8 Printed Calicoes

Fancy Waistcoating in Marsilles, &c.
Cotton and silk and cotton Hosiery, Pantaloons, &c.
A variety of (English) Umbrellas
Nankeens, cotton Hhkfs. Shoe binding, &c.

N. B. A case of printed Muslinets, and a trunk of Pullicat Bangalore Handkerchiefs, entitled to drawback, and very suitable for the West-Indies.

Apply No. 35 South Water and corner of Chesnut street. 4mo. 12—§1w

The following Certificates of

FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES

STANDING on the Books of the treasury, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, Captain Josiah, which hath been captured, and the Certificates supposed to be lost, viz:

3164. 82. Deferred debt, in the name of Rev. Edward Giddy, of Thredrea, in Cornwall, Great Britain, dated June 2, 1797. Certificate No. 10,072.

8021. 15. Six per Cent. Stock, in the name of Edward Horne, of Bevis mount, Hants, Great Britain, dated May 30, 1797. No. 15196.

3620. 50. Deferred Debt, in the name of William Manning, of Ormsby, in the county of Norfolk, in England, dated July 10, 1797. No. 10199.

20183. 72. Three per Cent. Stock, in the name of Jannet Mathew, of Upper Seymour street, London, Widow, dated October 31, 1797. No. 11820.

For the renewal of the above Certificates, application is intended to be made at the said office of the Treasury of the United States,—and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

ALSO—IN THE SAME VESSEL,

Fifteen shares Stock of the Bank of United States in the name of William Manning, of Ormsby, county of Norfolk, England, viz. Three Certificates for five shares each, dated January 1, 1797. No. 25982, 25983, 25984.

For the renewal of which, application is meant to be made to the said Bank of the United States,—and all persons concerned therein are desired to take notice.

JN. VAUGHAN.

Philadelphia, may 4. 6w

The following Certificates of Shares

IN the North American Land Company, standing on the Books of said Company in the name of Daniel Lister, of Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, England—viz. No. 2151, representing 13096 to 13105, ten shares—No. 2150—13066 to 13075, ten shares—No. 2149—13056 to 13065, ten shares—No. 2148—11509 to 11518, ten shares—No. 2147—11471 to 11480—Amounting to Forty Shares, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, which having been captured, said certificates are supposed to be lost; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Board of the said company.

Daniel Neal Lister.

may 1 §6w

NOTICE.

THREE Certificates of Six Per Cent. Deferred Debt of the United States of the following description, viz—No. 10033, 10034, and 10035, for 5000 dollars each, dated 8th May, 1797, and standing on the books of the Treasury of the United States, in the name of Benjamin Waddington, of Lanover House, near Abergavenney in England, Esq. have been lost by the capture of the ship Bacchus, from hence to London, in June last.—This, therefore notifies those whom it may concern, that application will be made at the Treasury of the United States for a renewal of the same.

Waddington & Harwood.

march 22 §6w

JUST ARRIVED,

In the ship Phœnix, capt. Grice, from Amsterdam,

2 boxes Siamois	1 hhd. Hogs Bristles, 1st quality
3 do. Haarlem Stripes	2 do. do. 2d do.
3 do. Checks, No. 2	3 do. Glue, and
9 do. Sealing Wax	12 chests first quality Red Crust
Cream Cheese in prime order for exportation	

ALSO,

Just Received, via Baltimore, &c.

50 bales brown Ticklenburgs and hempen Linens
10 bales German Osnabrigs
30 bales brown Rolls and Hessins
25 bales Polish do. suitable for coffee and cotton bags
20 bales empty Bags
1 bale bleached Hessans
1 package Turkey Yarn
54 pieces Madrass Handkerchiefs
1 chest Tapes, No. 13, 25, &c.
1 package cotton Lindseys
250 boxes Window Glass, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, 14 by 16, 16 by 18, &c.
20 chests plain and flowered half pint, pint and quart Tumblers
20 chests Looking Glasses, assorted
4 large elegant do.
30 travelling Liquor cases
1 chest and 8 barrels Snuff Boxes
400 sides upper and sole Leather
A cargo of prime Mahogany
Several Anchors, from 4 to 12 cwt.
20 pipes old Port
A few quarter casks Sherry } WINES
60 cases White }
200 boxes Claret
80 boxes Capers
300 small boxes Russia Soap
30 tierces Rice
50 casks Roll Brimstone
40 kegs yellow stone Ochre
15 kegs Pearl Barley
2 hogsheads Madder
1 chest assorted Quills
6 bales Writing Paper
10 chests Slates and Pencils
20 trunks Mens' and Womens' Shoes
60 Silver Watches
1 hhd Coffee Mills
2 do fishing and blocking Twine
2 chests Nurenberg Toys
A few Demijohns
A quantity of stone pickling Pots

4 boxes of English Chariot and Chariot Harness, with plated ornaments in complete setts for 2, 4, or 6 horses, also Whips, Spurs, &c.

The above Goods are generally entitled to drawback, are suitable for the East-India market, and will be sold at reasonable prices and at the usual credit, by

PRATT & KINTZING,
No. 95, North Water-street.

April 16. t&s12t

BRANDY.

The Cargo of the Danish Brig Concord,

FROM CETTE,

Will commence landing this day, at Smith's first wharf.

200 pipes 4th proof } Choice Brandy
160 do 1st do. }
Provence white Wine, in pipes
Hazlenuts and Filberts, in sacks
A few Almonds, Raisins, &c.

For Sale by

Peter Blight.

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

200,000 lbs. Java Coffee, in sacks

Old Batavia Arrack, in pipes
Mace and Cloves, in boxes
120 hhds. Jamaica Sugar
50 do. do. Rum
Port Wine, in pipes, hhds. and qr. casks
Madeira, London particular, in pipes, very superior

april 18. d&w eot17M

Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of remarkably fine Madeira, fit for immediate use, and at a reduced price—For sale by

JAMES YARD.

may 2. d2w

Distillery to Let,

CONTAINING THREE STILLS.

ONE contains 800 gallons—one 400 gallons, and the other 300 gallons—together with pumps and cisterns, all in compleat order and may be entered on immediately. Also, 1900 bushels of excellent Virginia Coal which were brought for the above works and will be sold cheap. For further particulars enquire of JOHN M'CAULEY, No. 73, South Second street, or at his Copper Warehouse, No. 89, South Front Street.

N. B. A small parcel of thin Copper fit for sheathing or building—a few boxes of Tin—one new still and worm compleat that will hold 300 gallons, and one second still that will hold 550 gallons, for sale—enquire as above.

may 2 *3t

WANTED

A Good Cook—also a Man

Servant who understands House work. None but of good character need apply—Enquire at this office.

may 2 6t

Schuylkill Permanent Bridge.

THE Subscribers being the six persons first named in the Letters Patent, issued by the Governor of this Commonwealth, by virtue of the Act of General Assembly of the 16th ult. for incorporating the Company—hereby give notice agreeable to the 3d section of the said law, that they have appointed, and hereby request a meeting of the subscribers at the State House, in the City of Philadelphia, on the thirty first day of this instant May, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in the said 3d section, which is hereafter published for the information of the Stockholders.

Richard Peters,
John Perott,
Matthew M'Connell,
William Sheaff,
George Bickham,
William Nichols.

Philadelphia, 1st May, 1798.

Section 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid.* That the six Persons first named in the Letters Patent, shall as soon as conveniently may be after sealing the same, give notice in two or more public News Papers in Philadelphia, one whereof shall be in the German Language, of a time and place by them to be appointed, not less than thirty days from the time of issuing the first notice, at which time and place the said subscribers shall proceed to organize the said Corporation and shall chuse by a majority of votes of the said subscribers by ballot, to be delivered in Person or by Proxy, duly authorized—one President, twelve Directors, one Treasurer, and such other officers as they shall think necessary to conduct the business of the said Company for one year, and until other officers shall be chosen, and may make such By-laws, rules, orders and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of this Commonwealth, as shall be necessary for the well ordering the affairs of the said company: Provided always, that no person shall have more than fifty votes at any election or in determining any question arising at such meetings whatever number of shares he or she be entitled to one vote for every share by him or her held under the said number.

Massachusetts District.

By Order of the Honorable JOHN LOWELL, Esquire, Judge of the District Court for the Massachusetts District,

"NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned," That a Libel is filed in said Court by Christian G. Gruzmacher, late Commander of the ship Corona, of and from Hamburgh, and Henry Andrew Heius as agents for the owners of said Ship, against sundry goods, wares and merchandize, saved from said ship Corona, wrecked on Cape Cod within said District on the 16th March last—which goods, wares and merchandize, were consigned to divers persons in Philadelphia, in the District of Pennsylvania, and elsewhere—and that said Libel is filed as aforesaid, for the freight said to be due to the Libellants on said goods, wares and merchandize, and for necessary expences paid by them which have arisen upon the same—And that trial will be had upon the aforesaid Libel at a District Court to be holden at the Court-House in Boston, on Monday the eighteenth day of June next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

SAMUEL BRADFORD,
"*Marshal of Massachusetts.*"

Dated at Boston, April 23d, 1798. } tawtf

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application has been made at the Bank of the United States, for the renewal of the following five Certificates of Bank Stock, lost by the capture of the British Packet, Countess of Leicester—viz.

No. 3702, containing	5 shares	} Issued to Henry Cazenove Nephew & Co
3703	5 do	}
732	1 do.	issued to Edwards and Co.
3183	5 do.	issued (in lieu of 6509 to 6513) to Samuel and Henry Waddington.
2928	4 do.	issued to Phyn, Ellice and Inglis.

All persons concerned are therefore called upon to shew cause why new Certificates should not be issued agreeably to the said application.

april 14 eo6w

NEW TEA WAREHOUSE.

No. 39, South Front Street,

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints her friends and the public, that she has opened a Store for the sale of all kinds of TEAS, imported in the late arrivals at Boston and Philadelphia, (as under) and which she is determined to sell on reasonable terms. It will be her constant endeavour to give satisfaction to those who please to favor her with their customs. Country stores will find it their advantage to deal with her, as she can at a moment's notice assort them any quantity wanted, and will allow a reasonable credit on approved notes.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong, Hyson Skin, and Bohea—Also, Coffee and Loaf Sugar for sale.

Sarah Eaton.

april 12 s&th.6w

The Co-partnership of the Subscribers,

TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF

JOSEPH DAVIDSON & Co.

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, all those having claims against said firm, are desired to render their accounts, and those indebted to make payment to Joseph Davidson, who is duly authorised to settle the affairs of the concern.

JOSEPH J. MILLER.
JOSEPH DAVIDSON.

N. B. The Stores at the corner of Market and Fourth Streets are now to be let.—Enquire of Joseph Davidson.

april 26 w2s2m

118

38

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY—APRIL 24.

Mr. COIT asked and obtained leave of abſence for three weeks.

Mr. CLAIBORNE aſked and obtained leave of abſence for his colleague, Mr. Clay, who ſome days ago received an account of the death of Mrs. Clay.

Mr. OTIS preſented a petition from the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Brooklyn, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, praying that merchant's veſſels may not be allowed to arm, and that ſuch means may be taken as ſhall prevent the United States from being drawn into the vortex of the European war.—Referred to the committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union.

Mr. W. CLAIBORNE reported a bill directing the payment of a detachment of militia for ſervices performed in the year 1794, under major James Orr, which was committed for to-morow.

The bill for the relief of Reuben Smith, Nathan Strong and Pierre Aupoix; and the bill for the relief of Obadiah Brown, were read the third time and paſſed.

A bill from the Senate, authorizing the Preſident of the United States to raiſe a proviſional army of 20,000 men, was read the firſt time; and upon motion made to read it a ſecond time.

Mr. NICHOLAS objected to the ſecond reading of the bill; as he believed it poſſeſſed a principle which could not be aſſented to. He moved, therefore, that the bill be rejected. He did not believe it was neceſſary to paſs a bill of this ſort under any poſſible modification. The higheſt act of legiſlative power was, by it, propoſed to be tranſferred to the Executive, viz. the power to raiſe an army, which he was to exerciſe at his pleaſure. If an army was neceſſary, the legiſlature ought to raiſe it; but he did not think it was neceſſary at preſent. Indeed, when diſcuſſing the bill for providing a naval armament, gentlemen had ſaid that members had been willing to make preparations for defence on the land, where there was no danger, but were unwilling to do it at ſea, where the greateſt miſchief might be expected. He did not believe there could be any neceſſity for going into a meaſure of this kind at the preſent ſeſſion. In caſe of predatory attack, the militia would be equal to repelling them. Mr. N ſaid he lived in a part of the country perhaps more defenceleſs than any other; but ſo far as he or his conſtituents were concerned, he did not wiſh for a force of this kind. He was willing to confide for defence on the militia of the country.

Mr. OTIS thought it very extraordinary that the gentleman from Virginia ſhould endeavor to ſurprize a part of this houſe into a deciſion upon this bill in this ſtage of it. He hoped he would conſent to its taking the uſual courſe. The gentleman had gone into the merits of the bill; he could not follow him, becauſe he had not heard it read; ſo far as he did hear it, he was of opinion that the gentleman had anticipated objections which did not lie againſt it. He ſeemed to ſuppoſe that this bill declared that a ſtanding army ſhould be raiſed. It does no ſuch thing; it only declares that if exiſting circumſtances ſhall make it neceſſary, then the Preſident ſhall raiſe an army not exceeding a certain number of men. It may happen that the neceſſity will not exiſt; but the gentleman from Virginia muſt be able to fathom the intentions of France further than he could pretend to do, if he could ſay that no ſuch neceſſity would exiſt. If what was ſaid by the agents of that government to our Envoys could be relied on, there was a direct threat to ravage our coaſts. He hoped, however, no invaſion would take place; but when he ſaid this, he calculated upon the French acting as reaſonable beings, but he perhaps calculated deluſively. Indeed they are now threatening the invaſion of a country, where one may ſuppoſe they would have as little chance of ſucceeding as in this country; and was the idea then to be ſo much ſcoffed at, as not to ſuffer a bill intending to provide againſt it to be read a ſecond time? If the arms of our citizens were to be tied up, and our militia were many of them without arms, with what ſhould we oppoſe ſuch an attempt if it were made? What, ſaid he, is to prevent Victor Hugues ſending over two or three frigates; it had been ſaid that he expected open war, and that he was ready for it? In ſhort, he thought it would be the moſt diſgraceful conduct that ever was attempted in that houſe, if the bill ſhould be rejected without a ſecond reading. It would be in vain to talk of unanimity, if a bill from the Senate was to be treated in this way.—If the gentleman perſiſted in his motion, he truſted he would find himſelf nearly alone.

Mr. GALLATIN wondered the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts ſhould be ſo greatly ſurpriſed at a motion of this kind, becauſe if he had attended to the rules of the houſe, he would have found that it was a courſe expreſsly preſcribed by them. It had been acted on before during this ſeſſion. The principle he ſaid was well underſtood. When a member diſapproves of the principle of a bill altogether, and does not wiſh to go at all into a diſcuſſion of the detail, he moves to reject it before it goes to a ſecond reading.

This bill goes to authorize the Preſident to raiſe an army. He did not know what was meant by a proviſional army. He did not find any thing ſaid in the conſtitution of the United States relative to proviſional armies, or of giving the Preſident power to raiſe armies. He found mentioned there no other kind of defence than an army and militia. It ſays Congreſs ſhall raiſe and ſupport an army, not provide for the raiſing of an army; but this bill is to enable the Preſident of the United States to raiſe an army. The conſtitution has declared that the raiſing of an army is placed in Congreſs, but this bill goes to declare that this power ſhall be veſted by law in the Preſident. That is the principle of the bill; & if Congreſs were once to admit the principle that they have a right to veſt in the Preſident powers placed in their hands by the conſtitution, that inſtrument would become a piece of blank paper. If it were to be admitted in one caſe, it would be admitted in another; and if admitted in one department, it might be admitted in another. The power to raiſe taxes, he ſaid, is contained in the ſame article of the conſtitution, which ſays Congreſs ſhall raiſe armies. And if they could delegate the power of raiſing an army to the Preſident, why not do the ſame with reſpect to the power of raiſing taxes? He ſuppoſed the houſe would next hear of proviſional taxes, to be raiſed if the Preſident ſhall think fit. Mr. G. therefore thought the principle inadmiſſible. If the circumſtances of the Union required an army, let it be raiſed; if not, he wiſhed to give no power to raiſe it; eſpecially as the Preſident, if he ſaw neceſſary, could call Congreſs together, if he ſhould find that the circumſtances of the country required it. Mr. G. thought the houſe had already decided that no additional army was neceſſary at preſent, in agreeing to an additional regiment of artillery; as the ſelect committee, when they brought in that bill, had the report of the Secretary of War before them, which ſtated, beſides the regiment of artillery, that other additional force would be neceſſary, and having reported no other, it was to be ſuppoſed they thought no other neceſſary. But if it was thought the houſe had not gone far enough, he was willing to go further, but not willing to transfer their power to judge of the propriety of raiſing an army.

Mr. DANA hoped this bill would not be rejected on its firſt reading. It required no laboured arguments to prove that the motion might be made; but more than had been adduced to ſhew that it ought to be adopted.—He thought the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts ought not to have been ſurprized at this motion, becauſe it was beſt calculated for exciting alarm. It was ſaid the Senate proceeded in a ſimilar way on the bill ſent up from this Houſe for a repeal of the ſtamp act; but that queſtion had already been agreed upon in the Senate on a diſtinct propoſition, and there was therefore no neceſſity for going again into it. The gentleman from Pennſylvania had ſaid, that when the houſe agreed upon an additional regiment of artillery, they negatively decided againſt any other ſtanding force. The gentleman might put what conſtruction he pleaſed upon that vote; he could aſſure him for himſelf than he had no ſuch idea when he voted.

This bill, Mr. D. ſaid, provided for the raiſing of a regular force, in caſe the Preſident ſhall think the ſituation of the country requires it; he is alſo authorized to accept of the ſervices of volunteer corps. The bill could be amended in any manner which gentlemen thought proper. But the gentleman from Pennſylvania does not know what a proviſional army means. He believed this was no new principle; he believed it was acted upon when the three additional regiments were raiſed to the then exiſting corps. It was in principle the ſame as when an army is directed to be raiſed, but where the Preſident has power given him to ſuſpend the raiſing of it, if he ſhall ſee neceſſary.

Mr. SEWALL ſaid, that though the preſent motion be not irregular in point of form, yet it is a manner of proceeding very objectionable at this time. His colleague had complained of this motion being a ſurpriſe upon the houſe. He had good reaſon ſo to conſider it. And the Houſe will conſider whether it is expedient, without entering into a conſideration of the bill, without ſeeing whether any alterations could be made in it, ſo as to render it more agreeable to gentlemen, thus to attempt to deſtroy the bill. What was the motive of the gentleman from Virginia in making the motion, might eaſily be diſcovered. He had obtained leave of abſence, which might have a tendency to hurry him in his political courſe. He wiſhed to be heard on this ſubject; but this hurry of his to return home ought not to hurry the Houſe in its proceedings. Thoſe gentlemen who had determined to take this courſe had the advantage of others who were unprepared for ſuch a motion.

This bill was ſaid to be unconſtitutional; but it was obſervable that gentlemen did not themſelves rely upon this objection, or they would not have had recourſe to others of little conſequence. Mr. S. denied that the Houſe had already decided that no farther army was neceſſary. When the committee for the protection of commerce, and the defence of the country, had the additional regiment of artillery under conſideration, they had not before them the report of the Secretary of War, which the gentleman from Pennſylvania had mentioned; that meaſure was grounded upon a reſolution long ſince referred to them. What, he aſked, was the amount of the objections to this bill? Will it be ſaid that the Houſe cannot authorize the Preſident to begin to raiſe an army two months from this time? And if ſo, may they not ſay he may do it upon certain contingencies? But if gentlemen relied upon this objection, they might ſay that an army ſhould be raiſed, but not until a certain time, or until a certain contingency ſhall have taken place.

With reſpect to the expediency of the meaſure, there was a great variety of opinion.—Some gentlemen think the danger of our ſituation greater than others; ſome think it is not only probable that predatory attacks will be made, but that part of our territory may be taken poſſeſſion of. If we were to diſcover the fleets of France approaching with an intention of landing men on our ſhores; or to hear of a landing from the Miſſiſſippi in the ſtate of Tenneſſee, would it not be deſirable that the Preſident ſhould have the power to take advantage of voluntary enliſtments, and to raiſe an army of 20,000 men? He believed it would. The expence will not be gone into except it be neceſſary, and he ſaw no danger that could ariſe from placing this power in the hands of the Preſident. For though militia-men might be depended upon to repel any ſudden attack, their continuance in the field could not be relied upon. If the militia was wholly under the authority of the U. States and under the command of officers appointed by them, they might be more relied upon; but as they are under the authority of the ſeveral ſtates, and commanded by officers in ſome caſes appointed by the ſtates, and in others by themſelves, and in many parts without arms, he did not think they ought entirely to be relied upon. Or will gentlemen ſay, that the people in the ſouthern ſtates, in caſe of attack, are to rely upon the militia of the eaſtern ſtates to march for their relief? Surely it would be much better to enliſt men from amongſt themſelves, where danger threatens the moſt, to form an army to repel any ſuch attack.

Mr. S. ſaid, if this army was propoſed to be raiſed immediately, it would be objected againſt it, that no one could ſay it would certainly be wanted; and now it is propoſed to be raiſed, in caſe there ſhould appear a neceſſity for it, it is called an extraordinary meaſure. Thus, it was true, gentlemen would prevent effectual means of defence being gone into; but, as he conceived, though there is now no immediate occaſion for theſe troops, there might be in the receſs of Congreſs, he wiſhed to give the Preſident the power to raiſe them, if he ſhould ſee occaſion.

Mr. HARPER believed, notwithſtanding what had been advanced by the gentleman from Pennſylvania (Mr. Gallatin) that this was a very unprecedented meaſure; becauſe however prepared the Houſe may be, on ſome occaſions, at the firſt bluſh of a buſineſs, to decide upon the abſtract principle, yet it was perfectly novel in their proceedings to reject a bill on its firſt reading, which contains ſuch a variety of propoſitions, and which are capable of ſuch a variety of modifications, as the preſent. It was alſo as little conſonant with the preſent ſituation of the country as it was with their uſual modes of proceeding. The alluſion to the deciſion on the bill for repealing the ſtamp act (as had been ſhewn) was no way applicable. He could ſee no other view in a propoſition of this kind but a determination to reſiſt every meaſure for the defence of the country. If the intention had not been to deſtroy the bill, it would have been ſuffered to have taken its uſual courſe, and attempts would have been made to amend it. If a proviſional army was not liked, gentlemen might have had the army immediately raiſed; or, if 20,000 men were too many, fewer might have been propoſed. If gentlemen did not think the army immediately neceſſary, and did not chuſe to leave it with the Preſident to judge of that neceſſity, they might make it to depend upon a declaration of war by France, on an invaſion, or in caſe Victor Hughes were to bring his Black troops, or ſend his threatened frigates againſt us, or if an inſurrection ſhould be excited by our enemy, then the Preſident ſhould be empowered to raiſe an army.

But gentlemen ſay this bill ought to be rejected, becauſe it is unconſtitutional. Could gentlemen be ſerious in making this objection? Were troops ever raiſed in a different manner? And if they had the power to authorize the Preſident to raiſe troops immediately, they could certainly do it under ſuch contingencies as they thought proper. Did not Congreſs entruſt the Preſident with the diſcretionary power of borrowing money, of in ſome caſes fixing ſalaries, &c. which powers were equally veſted in them with the power of raiſing armies; and this muſt be the caſe, except gentlemen inſiſt that Congreſs ſhould itſelf do all the acts committed to it; and if ſo, they muſt always be in ſeſſion.

But the gentleman from Pennſylvania ſays, that if this power be delegated to the Preſident, Congreſs may as well entruſt the Preſident with the power of raiſing proviſional taxes. He had no heſitation in ſaying, that he believed this might be done; that the houſe might determine upon a tax, and authorize the collecting of it, only in caſe the Preſident ſhould find it neceſſary, or in caſe a certain event ſhould take place.

With reſpect, then, to the expediency of the meaſure. He did not ſpeak of the expediency of raiſing 20,000 men, becauſe any other number might be determined upon, but as to the thing itſelf. What is the internal and external ſtate of this country? Do we not know that the enemy has in view a plan upon which they place great reliance, of gaining over to their cauſe a certain claſs of men who abound in the ſouthern parts of this country, and by whoſe means they intend to ſubjugate or deſtroy the country? We do know this; gentlemen from the ſouthern ſtates know it; yet they ſay it is impoſſible to raiſe any regular force to repel the enemy. He could not believe, that when we had to meet an enemy, who has always fought by means of domeſtic inſurrection, who is now ſubverting the moſt ancient governments in the world by theſe means, it would be conſiſtent with any maxim of common ſenſe, to be unprepared for the worſt.

Gentlemen rely upon the militia; but do they not ſee the difficulty there is attending the adoption of any regular plan for training the militia. That great oppoſition is given to the bill for newly organizing that force, and that, according to the preſent organization, it would be a work of time and difficulty to draw an effectual force to the quarter where an attack might be made, beſides that there is a great want of arms in the militia. He would not ſpeak of the other enemy which we had within our own boſom, and upon which, he ſuppoſed, the French greatly relied, becauſe he did not believe that enemy exiſted to any extent. As to the intentions of ſome gentlemen, he was not bound to pronounce his opinion upon them; he was not obliged to ſay that he believed that there are individuals in this country who would be glad to ſee a French force in it; or that there are thoſe who carry on a correſpondence with a foreign country, or that the meaſures purſued abroad inimical to the intereſts of this country, are not concerted at home. He would not ſay that he had ſuch a belief; but he would not ſay he had not. As to there being any number of this deſcription of perſons, who could be relied upon by a foreign nation, he repelled the idea with diſdain. He knew the American people, and he knew them better than to believe any ſuch thing. He knew that they loved their country; that they would ſometimes diſpute on political ſubjects, but when the finger of violence was pointed at them, they would feel the family ſpirit and repel all attacks with one heart. As to the few perſons which there might be of a contrary ſpirit, he did not believe any proviſion was neceſſary as to them; he believed the courts of juſtice would take care of theſe perſons. Whilſt they remain behind their batteries, they do little harm; and, if they come forward, the remedy would be found in the exiſting laws. But the other foe, formidable by its numbers, in a part of the country where the population is thin; in a climate favourable to the health of theſe people, and unfavourable to the health of perſons of a different deſcription; formidable, becauſe of the contingency to the quarter from whence an attack may be expected, he wiſhed for an effectual force to ſtrike that foe, whenever or wherever it may ſhew its head.

What, ſaid he, is our external ſituation? Do we not ſee the nation with whom we are at variance, find quarrels with every country who is not ſtrong enough to reſiſt her? Does ſhe not injure us on every ſide? Do we not hear of her depredatory threats, and the miſchiefs ſhe has the power of doing us, urged as reaſons why we ſhould ſubmit to her? And yet, after being told of theſe deſigns, ſhall we ſit with our arms folded, and make no defence? For the meaſures already taken, will be nothing without this. Fortifications would be nothing, except ſupported by a ſufficient number of infantry and cavalry.

What, he aſked, is the ſituation of the Weſt Indies? Were they not told that Victor Hughes, with 5,000 of his beſt troops, is ready to make a blow upon the ſouthern country, whenever the word of command ſhall be given? They knew that theſe troops exiſted; they had been ſeen, and the deſperate character of their leader was alſo known. Yet, with this enemy upon our threſhold, within four or five days ſail of us, we ſtill fold our arms, and ſay we will make no defence.

When he reflected upon theſe things, he could not help deploring that fatal blindneſs, that ſtubborn ſpirit of oppoſition in certain gentlemen, which could hide from their view the dangers of our preſent ſituation; that, at a period when the veil is rending from before the eyes of the community; when thoſe who have been the moſt blind out of doors begin to ſee, that thoſe gentlemen in this houſe, who from their ancient birth and fortunes, might be ſuppoſed to poſſeſs the true American ſpirit, ſhould ſtill perſiſt in their blind, their deſtructive courſe, was greatly to be lamented. And though he could not doubt the fate of this bill, yet that there ſhould be a few men found ſupporting meaſures which tend directly to the deſtruction of the country, he could not help lamenting.

(This Debate to be continued.)

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *May 5.*

Philadelphia, May 4.

On the third inſtant, Mr. Sitgreaves communicated to the Preſident of the United States the addreſs and memorial of the citizens of Briſtol Townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, correſponding in its terms with the late addreſs of the citizens of the city and liberties; to which the Preſident has been pleaſed, this day, to give the following anſwer:

To the Citizens of Briſtol Townſhip, in the County of Philadelphia, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

Your addreſs and memorial to the Preſident, the Senate und Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, has been preſented to me, by one of your repreſentatives in congreſs, Mr. Sitgreaves.

The ſentiments and determinations, expreſſed in this addreſs, are ſu h as become the ſincere lovers of their country, in dangerous times: in proportion to your ſatisfaction, with the endeavors of your own government, muſt be your alarm and reſentment, at the wrongs, menaces and igdignities which have been ſo profuſely and ſo undeſervedly committed againſt it.

Thoſe who have found diviſions among the people, in ſo many republican nations, ſo favorable to their views of ambition, avarice and conqueſt, might naturally build their hopes of ſucceſs in this country on ſimilar foundations, but they will find themſelves diſappointed.

Threats to extinguiſh the independence of the United States, or to partition or diſmember them in the twenty-third year of their age, could never be made, but by perſons as profoundly ignorant of the power of the ſtate, as groſsly miſinformed of the ſpirit and reſources of the people.

Nothing in the courſe of my life has given me a more exquiſite pleaſure than the frank acknowledgments, from various quarters, and in your addreſs in particular, of a ſenſe of the bleſſings you enjoy, as members of this happy and highly favored community, under the truly free and equal government of the United States from which theſe bleſſings proceed; your freedom and independence deſerve to be maintained at every hazard.

While the decided declaration of your perfect and grateful approbation of the conduct heretofore purſued by the executive authority of government, is an high reward and an ample ſatisfaction to me, Your honorable engagement to ſupport every meaſure, which may be thought neceſſary to ſecure the conſtitution, freedom and independence of the United States, muſt give pleaſure to every lover of his country.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 4.

At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of Harford county, Maryland, convened by public notice, at Harford town, on Saturday the 28th of April, 1799,

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the following addreſs be preſented to the Preſident, Senate, and Houſe of Repreſentatives in Congreſs.

Actuated by a ſincere and ardent deſire of peace with all the world, we have viewed with much ſatisfaction the meaſures taken by our Executive for an accommodation of the differences unhappily ſubſiſting between this country and the French republic, and very much regret that they have not been met by a like diſpoſition on the other part; and as it appears highly important at this momentous criſis, that the unanimity of our ſentiments and determinations ſhould appear manifeſt—We think proper to declare, that we are fully determined, firmly to ſupport in all ſituations our independence and the government of our choice.

Signed by order of the meeting.

SAMUEL HUGHES, Chairman.

A true copy.

Ordered that the chai rman tranſmit the above to be preſented as addreſſed.

The foregoing having been preſented, the Preſident returned the following

ANSWER:

To the Inhabitants of Harford County, in the State of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN,

Your virtuous reſolutions at Harford town, unanimouſly adopted on the 28th day of laſt month, have been preſented to me, by your Repreſentative in Congreſs Mr. Matthews.

The ſatisfaction you manifeſt, in the meaſures taken for an accommodation of differences ſubſiſting between this country and the French Republic is very agreeable to me.

The determination to ſupport in all ſituations your independence and the government of your choice is worthy of freemen and faithful citizens, and the public declaration of ſuch ſentiments at this time, in order to ſhew the unanimity of the people is good policy, as it tends to confirm the confidence of the whole nation in one another and to increaſe its reſpectability and conſideration with foreign nations.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 3d, 1798.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

How gratifying muſt it be to the American mind to obſerve the noble ardor and ſpirit that is pervading all ranks and deſcriptions of people, and how highly conducive muſt be its effects to give the lie to the baſe imputations lately caſt upon our national character—and under which if we had remained ſupine and ſilent, and not glorioufly evinced the contrary by aſſembling together and freely giving our ſentiments, opinions and determinations, other nations might warrantably have given a degree of credit to the aſſertion of that apoſtate Perigord, that we were a divided people, and that France by the agency of a party that ſhe had in this country, could ſo impede the operation of government that we ſhould be obliged to ſet quietly down under mere harmleſs expreſſions of reſentment. That ſhe had ſome reaſon to calculate ſo, I am afraid circumſtances force us to acknowledge; and that we have ſome characters amongſt us that would wiſh it to be the caſe, and have labored to impoſe upon her the belief that they could effect their views muſt be conceded: but thank God, they willfully deceived themſelves and groſsly deceived their *dear allies*—for however upon particular topics or meaſures there may be a diverſity of opinion, who now dare aſſert, that when our national honor and independence are wounded and attacked, that we will not all with one voice and one accord nobly ſtep forward in their defence, and riſk our lives and fortunes to maintain them? Yes, the world will, and muſt believe it, after the free and unbiaſſed expreſſions of the *general will*—pouring in from all quarters of the United States. Publiſhers of news-papars, you are in duty bound to circulate the addreſſes through the world, and let the directory themſelves ſee how they have over-rated the influence of their party, and fooliſhly miſled themſelves.

That there was a conſiderable national bias in their favor they have had reaſon to believe, and as far as foreign attachment can be juſtified, it was a laudable and honorable one in this country: but to have counted upon its operating to ſuch an extent, as to have blinded us againſt our own intereſt and honor, and to ſecure our ſubmiſſion to injury and inſult, muſt have proceeded from the wicked miſrepreſentations of ſome vipers in our boſom who depended upon French agency to overturn our government. But their machinations have, and will prove abortive—for with ſuch an *American-like* ſpirit as is now kindling from one end of the country to the other, I defy their plots even with the aid of an army of thoſe tremendous heroes that have borne down before them the combined troops of Europe; for their wonderful efficiency and ſucceſs has ariſen in a great degree from the ardor and enthuſiaſm that actuated them, and the diviſions of thoſe they attacked. In this country they would have to encounter the ſame ardor and enthuſiaſm, heightened by the conviction of the glory and juſtice of our cauſe. Yes, they would have to contend with the *American Youth*—the ſame who are voluntarily coming forward and pledging themſelves to their country and the world to be ready at the firſt call to defend their rights, liberty and independence. With ſuch they would find it more difficult to contend than with the hirelings of monarchs, for even led on by Buonaparte himſelf, they would run no ſmall riſk of being Burguoyned or Cornwalliſed—The leaſt retribution the ſame party could make to France for *their* miſrepreſentations, would be to give the directory ſome wholeſome warnings againſt attempting an invaſion of this country; for thoſe ſame men (coming with this deſign) that were once received with plaudits and acclamations, would now be greeted with a bear's hug—a hug of death—I feel elated that it is the youth of my native city that have ſet the glorious example of publiſhing to the world their fixed determination to ſupport their government and offering their perſonal ſervice for its defence; and as I am convinced the ſame ſpirit exiſts in the youth throughout the Union, I hope they will unanimouſly adopt the ſame method of making it known; and not be detered by the baſe attempts at ridiculing the aſſociation that has and will appear from preſſes of a certain caſt; but rather deem it a good criterion to judge that it will be regarded as highly honorable by the worthy and virtuous claſs of our fellow citizens. I have no doubt it will prove acceptable and gratifying to our worthy chief magiſtrate, raiſe your name high in the eſtimation of the world, and be productive of the effect expreſſed in the comprehenſive chorus of Hopkinſon's much admired ſong, and that by ſo doing—"Peace and ſafety we ſhall find."

A Philadelphian.

Further tranſlations from German Papers, received by the America, Captain Hardy.

PARIS, March 6.

THE Pope, attended by the Elders of his palace and of the city of Rome, now the chief place of the Roman Republic, and an eſcort of two French Officers, has left Rome, and gone to Florence; from thence he goes to Venice or Leghorn, and thence to Malta. The Directory, ſpeaking of this ſubject, in their meſſage to the Council of Five Hundred, thus write: "The Pope has himſelf found, that he cannot remain in Rome; that the revolution is complete, that liberty will be eſtabliſhed, and that he muſt give up his power; that free Rome will purify herſelf from deſpots, and their influence."

General Berthier wrote to General Buonaparte, from the capital at Rome, dated February 16, as follows:

"With your conqueſts, Citizen General, France is acquainted. The army under my command was ordered to march againſt Rome, in order to avenge the aſſaſſination of our brave General Duphot. The French Army have done ſo, and Rome is free. On the 16th, the aſſembled people declared the Independence of this immenſe place. A deputation waited upon me with congratulations on my entrance into their city. When I arrived at the capitol, I declared in the name of the French Republic the Independence of the Roman Republic. A deputation waited upon me in the name of the Roman People, and tendered me an Olive Branch. I took it, and ſaid, as the deeds of General Buonaparte had operated to produce the freedom of Rome, I received that branch for him, to whom I ſhould tranſfer it in the name of the people of this city. I therefore ſend it to you.

I have to thank you for placing me in a ſituation in which I have had the happineſs to proclaim the liberty of Rome. Receive aſſurances of my eternal gratitude.

ALEX. BERTHIER."

The treaty whereby Mulhauſen in Suntgaw

is united with the French Republic is agreed to by the Council of Five Hundred.

A meeting of Catholic Priests was called for the chusing of a Bishop of Paris, but it has been forbidden by Government.

The famous Gregoire has addressed the Grand Inquisitor of Spain on the subject of the Spanish Inquisition. He recommends its annihilation.

Citizen Bosson of Dijon has laid before General Buonaparte and the Directory, the plan of a floating vessel, which is fire proof, to carry from 50 to 200 guns, and from 2 to 10,000 men.

Government have published a notice to the following effect: The French are forbidden in England. Buonaparte remarks that an undertaking which has been hitherto carried on with so much earnestness, must be continued with all possible exertion, that the British Ministry may at last open their eyes to the danger which threatens them, and perhaps that pride, which has hitherto prevented it, may suffer a peace to be concluded upon just and honourable conditions.

The Commissioner of Government at Calais has thus written to the Minister of the Interior. "I hold it sufficiently important to give you the information that the Citoyenne Fournier, on the 12th ult. was delivered of six living children, three boys and three girls, but which died soon after they were born."

FRANKFORT, March 10.

We have news of importance from Basle (Switzerland). The French and the troops of Berne and Solothurn have had three bloody battles near Niddan, Lengnau and Dorubach. Most of the families of consequence have left Bern for Luzerne. The Switzers fought courageously, but were overcome by the French. At Lengnau, they lost 8 cannon and had 200 prisoners made, many of whom were officers. In another battle, they lost upwards of 1000 men, and some hundreds sprung into the sea.

It has been said here that Solothurn was given into the hands of the French through treachery of the commandant.

BASLE, March 3.

A war between France & Berne seems inevitable. Yesterday ended the armistice, and Erlach sat off for Berne to procure full powers from that government, which were granted; it is believed that General Brune will be attacked at Payerne. A great enthusiasm pervade the youth of Berne. In Pays de Vaud opinions are divided. It is said that an action has taken place near Arberg, and that the French are worsted.

HAGUE, March 3.

The commissioners have informed the Directory that they find it impossible to complete the plan of the new constitution before the 10th of March.

March 6. A new man of war, of 68 guns, called the Dogger Bank, was yesterday launched at Rotterdam, in the presence of a number of the representatives of the people, the French minister Delacroix, Admiral De Winter, Gen. Joubert, &c. A grand salute was fired on the occasion, and the master builder was honoured with the fraternal kiss by the French minister.

Since the month of November last there have been built at Rotterdam, two ships of 68, and a frigate of 32 guns. In eight days a keel will be laid for another 68.

The vessels damaged in the late engagement are repairing with the greatest expedition.

COPENHAGEN, March 6.

Since the passing of the French decree for seizing all neutral vessels with British manufactures on board, the Danish ships the Norway Lion, the Two Sisters, Maria Charlotta, and the Pandora have been taken.

CADIZ, Feb. 16.

On the 11th our fleet returned into port, after convoying a number of vessels for America to a sufficient distance. One of the ships is not, however, yet arrived. It is expected daily. It is said that the British admiral was informed, by a frigate being sent off with the news, of the sailing of this fleet, in 26 hours, and that he sailed in seven hours with fourteen ships to join ten that were cruising off Cadiz. Hearing of this dispatch, an advice vessel was sent off after admiral Mazaredo to give him the information that he might return to port as soon as possible. Admiral Mazaredo was very sick whilst at sea.

PARIS, March 4.

Megnaud has demanded a passage for 6000 French through Basle, and threatens in case of refusal to use force to obtain it, and to garrison the place. Berne continues her military operations; all young men of 14 and upwards are put in arms; the peasants mean to support the government with all their might, and the women assist at the building of the forts; provisions are plenty: the force expected to be raised in Switzerland will probably amount to 200,000 men.

Yesterday the Directory sent a message to both Councils, announcing the following occurrences at Rome; Te deum was sung in all the churches, at which 14 Republican cardinals assisted; the municipality, and the national guard are organized. The Pope left Rome on the 20th of February under escort; his arms of state were broken in pieces. Monuments are to be erected to the memory of Duphot and Basseville; an ambassador is sent to Paris.

VIENNA, March 3.

The ambassador of the French Republic, citizen Bernadot, had a private audience of his Majesty the Emperor, yesterday, when he delivered his credentials.

The moment the French took possession of Rome, they ordered the confiscation of all the property belonging to the subjects of Russia, England and Portugal. It is also said that a French force has marched against Capua, and it is feared they will treat the King of the Two Sicilies as an enemy, on account of the protection the emigrant Romans receive from him.

ROME, Feb. 15.

The moment the French entered this city, the general levied a contribution of 4 millions in specie, two millions in provisions, and three thousand horses. The murderers of general Duphot have fled. The tree of liberty was planted before the capitol, the day on which the solemn mass is performed at the Vatican on the inauguration of the Pope.

Our Republic will consist of all the provinces guaranteed to the Pope by the treaty of Tolintino. His Holiness is guarded in his palace by 500 men, and seals are placed on his palaces as well as upon those of absent cardinals.

The French have demanded forty thousand bushels of grain and other provisions of the court of Naples. The number of French troops in this place amount to 12,000.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 30.

Besides the numerous land forces preparing against the rebel Pauvan Oglu, the Porte has ordered the whole fleet to be fitted out and manned: 12,000 sailors are to be enlisted in the harbours of the Black Sea, and the islands of the Archipelago. The fleet will be ready to sail the middle of March, destined it is supposed for the Archipelago.

STRASBURG, March 4.

We received a repor this moment, that our troops have taken possession of the castle Dornach in Solothurn. General Schauenburg's army, consists of 30,000 men, and that of General Bruna, but 20.coc. If the ruptures take place, both will immediately commence a vigorous attack. The army of Perne is 50,000 strong.

PARIS, March 5.

The Pope has left Rome for Florence, and it is said he will proceed to Malta.

March 9,

General Massena, and the commissaries Monge and Danou, arrived in Rome on the 20th of February.

The fate of Rome, (says Poultier in his Journal) will produce a general change throughout Italy. Naples, Turin, &c. will soon have a *Directory*, and a *National Representation*.

The Directory has ordered the society, called the Constitutional circle, to be shut up.

Gen. Berthier has demanded of the kingdom of Naples 20,000 oxen.

The right wing of the army of England extends from Bologna to Ostend. The headquarters are to be at Dunkirk. Gen. Buonaparte having obtained the best charts of the English coast, particularly of that of Dover, it is supposed that in that part a landing will first be attempted.

ROME, February 20.

It is reported, that a revolution has commenced in Sicily. The people had fought with the nobility, in which many lives were lost on both sides.

The inspector of the French artillery has been cashiered, for indecent behaviour in St. Peter's chapel.

The king of Naples has taken possession of the duchy of Benevento, formerly belonging to the Pope.

The French fleet lately stationed at Corfu, has entered the ports of Sicily.

PARIS, Feb. 22.

The duke of Ghigi has been forced to pay a contribution of 200,000 Romish dollars to the French.

Our new government is to be formed entirely upon the ancient system: (Prætors and Consuls, &c.)

The sum of two millions was found in the pope's palace here, and immediately sent to the head quarters of the French gen. Berthier. The pope was himself commanded to give an account of all the treasures of his palace; he answered, that it was already in the hands of the French; *one ring only excepted*, which he remarked was *hereditary* to his office.

Previous to the entry of the French, twelve cardinals and four prelates, were delivered to general Berthier, as hostages for the safety of the republican troops. They still are in close confinement.

The property of those who did not chuse to trust to republican mercy, has been seized and confiscated.

A cardinal, a duke, and a Roman prelate, are to be sent to Paris, to implore the pardon of the Directory for the murder of general Duphot.

The Pope's ambassador has been set at liberty, and is on his return home.

The property of cardinal Maury, has been seized at Rome, and will be sold for the Benefit of the French republic.

BRESLAU, March 3.

A letter from St. Petersburg, under date of the 20th February, contains the circumstances of the last moments of the late KING OF POLAND. He expired on the morning of the 12th, after a short indisposition. His funeral ceremony will be performed with the same magnificence as that of the late Empress. On the 22d Feb. the Emperor, attended by all the court, visited the corps, and put on his head the royal crown.

A palace in St. Petersburg is furnished in a superb style for the reception of the duchess of Wirtemberg, mother to the present empress of Russia; who intends to spend the remainder of her days in that place.

COPENHAGEN, March 3.

We hear from Dunkirk, that three Danish ships, with English manufactured goods on board, have been taken by the French & sent into that port.

HAGUE, March 13.

In fourteen days time, the citizens convened in assemblies, are to give in their opinions respecting a new constitution for the Batavian Republic. Those however, who are enemies to the present order of things, will not be permitted to attend those meetings.

BOLOGNA, March 13.

The French, to the amount of 3000, sailed from Otranto to Sicily. The Pope, escorted by 100 French hussars, was brought by force to Sienna in Tuscany, and thence, it is affirmed, to Venice. All the antiquities of Rome are to be carried to Paris.

FRANKFORT, March 10

According to the news from Rastadt, it was decided, that the whole of the left Bank of the Rhine should be ceded to the French To-day a courier from Rastadt passed through here, on his way to Berlin. The French army remain in the same position. After Berne had been taken by the French it was thought they would proceed further into the heart of Switzerland, where every thing is very dismal. The principal mechanics have dismissed their workman, and fled from the country. Twelve of the most respectable trading houses have removed to Offenbach. The citizen Ochs, who has so much contributed to the revolution, had been received at Basle, on his return from Paris, in a very formal manner by a large deputation of the citizens.

ITALY, March 2.

In is believed, that the court of Naples cannot avert the dangers which threaten it. The French have required of the king of both Sicilies, the immediate dismissal of the prime minister Acton, as well as the British ambassador there.

Prince Augustus of England, is yet at Naples.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 4.

Yesterday arrived the brig Trio, capt. Miller, 12 days from Antigua. Capt. M. informs that the ship Pigou, lately taken by a French privateer, on her way from India to Philadelphia, and since retaken by a British frigate, was to sail from there to Martinco, in 8 days, in order to get convoy for Philadelphia;— he second mate and supercargo of the Pigou had arrived at Antigua from Guadaloupe.

The ship Minerva of and from New-York to Guadaloupe is taken by the English and carried into Antigua.

ANSWER

Of the President of the United States to the Address of the New-York Chamber of Commerce.

GENTLEMEN,

The resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, unanimously adopted on the 20th of this month, transmitted to me by your order, are expressive of sentiments worthy the American people.

Your approbation of the system of the United States, and the measures of their government to pursue and preserve it; affords much satisfaction to me in reflecting on what is passed, and encouragement to perseverance in future.

In estimating our rights as an independent nation far above any considerations of inconvenience which may attend the means of preserving and defending them; and in resolving to support such measures as the wisdom of the government may find necessary; and to demonstrate by your unanimity that all efforts to divide us will be vain—you concur in the spontaneous and unanimous emotions of all good citizens, whose sentiments have hitherto been made public.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, April 27, 1798.

NEW-THEATRE.

The last night of the Company's performing this Season.

THIS EVENING, May 5.

Will be presented a COMEDY, called

WIVES AS THEY WERE,

AND

MAIDS AS THEY ARE.

(BY DESIRE)

After the Comedy an occasional entertainment consisting of Songs, Dances, and Spectacle, celebrating

ST. TAMMANY's FESTIVAL.

IN THE TEMPLE OF LIBERTY.

Glee—"Our Country's like a ship of war."—by Messrs Marshall, Darley, Fox, Hardinge, Francis, Blissett, Warrell, &c.

Song—YANKEE DOODLE—mr Marshall.

Song—PRESIDENT'S MARCH—mr Fox.

The dances by mr and mrs Byrne, master Byrne, mr Warrell, junr. miss Mibourne, &c.

Military Colours.

At C. GULLAGER'S

Portrait and Ornamental Painting Rooms,

No. 50, South Fourth, next to Chesnut street, opposite the Friends' Meeting.

PAINTING on silks for Military and other ornamental purposes (in a manner peculiar to himself) durable, not to be injured by the weather, which for elegance of design, truth and beauty of colouring, neatness and masterly execution, has not been equalled by George Rutter and Co.

FLAGS and DRUMS

Furnished with all possible dispatch, on the most reasonable terms.

Ornamental Painting, Signs, Fire Buckets, Cornices, &c. &c. executed in stile (not that superb stile of modern elegance peculiar to G. R.) but in a workman like manner, peculiar to an artist master of his profession.

Mr. GULLAGER, from a number of year's experience in Europe and this country, flatters himself that professional talents, punctuality, and reasonable demands, will meet the entire approbation of those gentlemen who will please to call at his Painting Rooms. §6w may 5.

FOR SALE,

THE whole or one half of a PLANTATION on the river Delaware, between Burlington and Bordenton (two miles from the latter), containing about 400 acres; 60 of which are bottom meadow, and 100 wood land; there are 30 acres of red clover to cut this year (exclusive of meadow) but will exceed 50 the next; and any quantity of manure may be had for the upland from the meadow without injury.

An orchard of grafted fruit yielding between 60 and 70 hogsheads of excellent cider; a dwelling-house with a barn, stable, granary and other necessary buildings go with one part in case of a division; on the other are no improvements, but has one of the most elegant situations for a house to be seen on the river. The land is of good quality, suitable for grazing or agriculture, and convenient to market by land or water. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.

Thomas St. John.

May 5 eodtf

For Sale, or Charter.

THE SHIP

LIBERTY,

LAYING at Vine Street Wharf—burthen per register two hundred and eighty-two tons. This vessel has been about eighteen months off the stocks, and lately returned from a voyage to Holland. She is a prime sailer, can be armed with less disadvantage to her stowage than any vessel in this port and may be sea at a moderate expence. Apply to

JOHN SKYRIN,

Landenberger's Wharf.

may 5

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *May 5.*

The Dispatches from our Envoys at Paris, communicated to Congress yesterday. consist of a Letter dated February 7, which enclosed a copy of a Memorial to the Minister of Foreign Relations, delivered on the 31st Jauuary—This Memorial is lengthy, and contains a discussion of all the subjects of dispute between the French Government and that of the United States.

In the letter of the 7th February, our Envoys say, "We have not yet received any answer to this communication, and should no notice be taken of it in a few days, we shall apply in a more explicit manner for our passports."

The whole will appear in this Gazette in a few days.

Yesterday, the House of Representatives of the United States were employed chiefly in discussing the resolutions sent from the Senate, granting leave to Mr. Pinckney, our late minister at the courts of Great Britain and Spain, to receive the presents offered to him by those Courts After a debate which continued most of the sitting, the resolutions were disagreed to, in the committee of the whole 44 to 38; and in the house; (the yeas and nays being called) 49 to 37. Mr. Sewall from the committee to whom was referred the bill for raising a provisional army, reported the bill with sundry amendments, which, with the bill were referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union. The usual motion for adjournment to Monday was made, but negatived 42 to 33—of course the House sit to day.

In the course of the sitting, the following message was read—

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

I Now transmit to Congress copies of all the communications from our envoys extraordinary, received since their arrival in Paris, excepting those before presented by me to both Houses.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, May 4, 1798.

These dispatches appearing to consist chiefly of a long memoir of our ministers to the French Directory, the reading of them was dispensed with, and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

Married—On Monday by the Rev. Dr. Magaw, Mr. Joshua Dawson, to the amiable Miss Rebecca Bell, both of this city.

MARRIED]—On Thursday Evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Green, ROBERT FRAZER, Esq. late of Chester County, to Miss MARY BALL, daughter of Joseph Ball, Esq. of this City.

The armed ships Ganges and Hamburg Packet, are purchased for the United States.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED,

Sloop Sally, Johnson, Richmond, 2 days.

CLEARED,

Brig Eliza, Vaughan, Gibraltar
L. Wentworth, Freeman, Windsor
Sch. Fanny Bridger, Dunn, New-York

Brig Molly, Kilby, from hence has arrived at St. Thomas, after being plundered by a French privateer.

Schr. Little Fanny, Fosdick, from hence has arrived at St. Thomas.

From Tortola, per schooner Minerva—left there the 18th ult.

Schr. Parthenia, of New-York, captured about 5 months since by the French, capt. and mate taken out, recaptured by the British, salvage paid out of the cargo, the remains in the hands of an agent—sloop Hannah of N. York retaken by the British, capt. with the French, the vessel and cargo delivered by the mate to an agent of the recaptors.

Ship Margaretta, Folger, of New-York, sent in, cargo libelled and discharged, ship sailed for St. Thomas 13th ult.

Schr. Polly, of Beverly, bound to Jacquemel, vessel and cargo libelled.

Sch. Miraculous Pitcher, of Baltimore, from Cape Francois to St. Thomas, sent in on the 12th—cleared and allowed to proceed on the 16th ult.

The French brig Triumphant, said to be the same that captured the New Jersey—and sch. Chasseur, that captured the Arab, were taken by the L'Amiable frigate and Scourge sloop of war, and brought in the 11th April. The captain of the Chasseur reported that the New Jersey was condemned previous to his leaving Porto Rico. A gentleman however who left that island very lately, stated that it was not not known, as the suit was carried to a French court in Spanish St. Domingo, from whence appeals were generally made to the court at Cape Francois.

By the schooner Minerva, capt. Moody, arrived at the fort, we learn that the ship Mary, of Philadelphia, was condemned at St. Martins: and that the brig Twins, captain Keeler, from hence to St. Thomas, was taken in for adjudication.—The brig Ann, captain Ricardo, of this port, bound to St. Thomas, was taken by an English privateer, and retaken by a Danish schooner, and carried into St. Thomas.

A schooner from Beverly (Mass.) bound to Jacquemel, out 22 days, was taken into Tortola and libelled six days before the Minerva sailed, which was on the 15th of April.

The sloop Jane, Brown, of New-York, last from Baltimore, bound to Jacquemel, was condemned at Tortola.

The schooner Minerva, ——, was captured on her passage from Laguira to Philadelphia, last November, and cleared after a tedious detention with paying costs of suit.

NOTICE.

☞ The YOUTH of the City of Philadelphia, the District of Southwark and the Northern Liberties, are requested to meet at the City-Tavern, on Monday morning next at 11 o'clock precisely; from thence to wait on the President of the United States with their Address.

COMMITTEE.

Samuel Relf
Edward Bridges
Charles Hare,
John Woodward,
Chs. W. Goldsborough
Richard Rush.

N. B. The Address still continues at the Library for signatures.

For the Gazette of the United States.

AN AMERICAN SONG.

TUNE—*King William's March.*

I.

O'er fair COLUMBIA's awful brow,
Dark clouds convolving rose;
Till truth's bright rays dispersed the gloom,
And recognized her foes.
Chorus—Columbia smile, thy sons are free,
Devoted to their liberty

II.

In freedom's temple ANARCHY
Had lurk'd, (delusive sprite)
But *Patriotism* rent the veil,
And dragg'd him into light.
Chorus—Columbia smile, thy sons are free,
Our ADAMS guides our liberty.

III.

Before the fathers of the land,
In solemn state conven'd;
The impious fiend was forc'd to stand;
His every fault unscreen'd.
Chorus—Columbia smiles, thy sons are free,
Thy temple glows with liberty.

IV.

They bid the miscreant straight be gone.
Where night and chaos reign—
Placed CONCORD on Columbia's throne,
There ever to remain.
Chorus—Columbia smile, thy sons are free,
For order reigns with liberty.

V.

Who dare divide us? Spurn the thought!
No "diplomatic skill,"
With golden bribe, shall e'er divide
Our government and will.
Chorus—Columbia smile, thy sons are free,
For union crowns thy liberty.

VI.

The wondering world in mute surprize,
Saw peace and honor sway:
United, firm, sublime, we'll rise
Where honor points the way.
Chorus—Columbia smile, thy sons are free,
And dare defend their liberty.

VII

Sustain'd by freedom's fostering hand,
The rising arts shall shine;
And science with her flow'ry wreath,
Each youthful brow entwine.
Chorus—Columbia smile, thy sons are free,
For science graces liberty.

VIII.

Gay COMMERCE with her sails unfurl'd,
Our brilliant flag displays;
Our stars shall glitter through the world,
And light it with their rays.
Chorus—Columbia smile, thy sons are free,
Thy commerce shall protected be.

IX.

Thy copious bowl, bring, plenty bring;
For joy the song shall crown;
While we in chorus drink and sing
ADAMS and WASHINGTON.
Chorus—Huzza! Huzza! Huzza! ye free,
Columbia smiles, at liberty.

From the Columbian Centinel.

The ABINGTON ADDRESS *Paraphrased.*

A BALLAD.

In the metre of "Chevy Chase."

THE Patriots of *Abington*
For fear of future harm,
Have met to pray, that Congress may
Not let our merchants "*arm.*"
Lieutenants two, and *'Squires* two,
And *Messrs* three unite
With *Deacon* one, and *Doctor* one,
To draught the prayer aright.
This sage committee thus compos'd
Of men whose knowledge great,
Extends o'er politics profound
Of Parish, Town and State.
Church, state, militia-officers,
One man of science eke!
When their production cometh out,
What wonders will it speak?
Yet strange to tell—surpassing strange!
The *politicians* seem,
Of differing politicians' plans,
T'have chose the vilest scheme.
What! must our vessels lay and rot!
While foreign sailors come
In foreign ships of ev'ry flag
To wast our produce home?
Our merchants beggar'd! sailors starv'd!
Their wives and children too?
Or shall they go to *Abington*,
To work, good men, for you?
Perhaps you think so many men
At once thrown from employ,
Will bring the price of labor down,
And you'll the gain enjoy.
Say generous Committee, say,
What wages will you give?
For tho' I may not go to sea
Yet I and mine must live.
My way I cannot yet see clear
Into the woods to go;
First run in debt to buy a farm,
And then to bring it to.
Fell trees, pile logs, then burn 'em up,
Work all day long in smoke,
Then to my wife come weary home
All cover'd o'er with *crock.*
The interest like a canker cuts,
While the young orchard grows.
Is this to cause the "*wilderness*
To blossom like the rose?"
And when th' accumulated debt
Which has become so large,
Must be paid off—my farm and stock,
Will scarce the whole discharge.
This will not do—indeed 'twill not,
Good men of *Abington*,
You must contrive some other coat
Ere sailors "try it on."
Have you not read?—no doubt you have,
Of *China* in the east?
How they forever stay at home,
Nor travel further west?
They cultivate their fruitful fields,
And sell their produce there,
Make foreign nations court their trade
And we obtain a share.
But are they happier, Sirs, than we?
Survey their lab'ring poor!
Their Infants *drown'd* their Parents *starv'd*
On the polluted shore!
Drop! drop the curtain, change the scene!
Let us come home again
To our own blest *America*
Where we may live like men.
If Congress bids us fight, I'll fight,
Tho' war I deprecate,
For to obey, I hold its right;
The rulers of the State.
Let *Abington* Committees choose
And trumpet every name,
Lieutenants, Doctors, Deacons, 'Squires,
To problematic fame:
My business I will mind at home,
If I mayn't go to sea,
And trust the government to guard
Both *Abington* and me.

A Morning School,

From six till eight o'clock is opened at

The New School Room,

Back of No. 147, in Chesnut Street, for the Education of Boys and Young Men in the English and French Languages, Writing, Accounts, &c.

J. WATERMAN.

5th mo. 5th *103t

120

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Treasury Department,

March 19, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the 15th day of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October 1798, to the thirtieth day of September 1799, both days inclusive, at the places and within the district hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Le Beuf; at Cincinnati; at Greenville; at Picque Town and Loramie's Store; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox and Onatanon on the River Wabash; at Massac; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi above the mouth of the River Ohio, and upon the Illinois River; at any place or places on the east side of the Mississippi River below the mouth of the River Ohio to the southern boundary of the State of Kentucky, and within the said State; at Knoxville, Tellico Block House, and at all other Posts in the State of Tennessee; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi, below the southern boundary of the State of Tennessee, to the southern boundary of the United States.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to the posts before recited, as may be agreed on between the United States and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour
One pound of beef or twelve ounces of pork or bacon
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky, one quart of Salt, two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of soap, one pound of candles } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The priviledge is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under the proposed contract, shall be issued, until the supplies which have or may be furnished under the contract now in force have been consumed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

march 27. 2awt15Jy

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,

Having entered into partnership under the firm of

Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of *Indio*, *German*, *Irish*, *French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.

February 19 §tf

Interpreter of Foreign Languages.

JOSEPH E. G. M. DE LA GRANGE,
Walnut-street, No. 110,

BEING duly commissioned and sworn in the above capacity, offers to translate the French, English, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian Languages: he flatters himself that his former profession, as advocate, both in France and St. Domingo, has well qualified him to translate any Court proceedings or other Judiciary instruments.

N. B. The FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY continues open at the above place. Many valuable additions having been made to this collection, it consists now of about 1500 volumes, the best adapted to answer the purpose of those who wish both to improve in the Language, and obtain useful instruction and pleasure.

march 30. 2awtm

Pennsylvania Hospital,

4th mo. 7th, 1798.

THE Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, are to meet on the seventh day of next Month, being the second day of the week, at the said Hospital at three o'clock in the afternoon, to elect twelve Managers and a Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

By order of a board of Managers.
SAMUEL COATES, *Sec'ry.*

april 7 dtE

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLAM FLEETWOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Administr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-street. }

January 4. dtf

To the Afflicted with

NERVOUS Disorders, loss of appetite, female complaints, debilitated constitutions, inward weaknesses, lowness of spirits, seminal weaknesses, indigestion, decayed, weak or relaxed constitutions, pains in the limbs, poverty of blood, sinking anxieties, and tremors, which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary and the delicate, every symptom of extreme debility, attendant on the indiscretions of youth, the consequences of a dissipated life; excess of pleasure or grief, change of climate, the immoderate use of tea, spirituous liquors, or any intemperance; disorders incident to young girls and women at a certain period of life—

THE CELEBRATED

Cordial Restorative Balsam,

Is a medicine of absolutely specific and unparalleled virtues, in the speedy and effectual cure of the above disorders, having stood a trial of many successful years, during which period many have been restored from the brink of the grave.

Youth and age of either sex, are equally the objects of this Restorative, and they will uniformly participate in its salubrious qualities and effects; for whether the system has received a shock, and is debilitated, from imprudencies or inattention in the earlier part of life, or is sinking under the advance of years, a small quantity of this medicine will give present relief to, and afford a pleasing prospect of returning health and strength, by giving tone to the muscular system and organs of digestion, and in a great measure renovating the constitution.

Women at any period of life, may by this medicine be freed from the most afflicting disorders incident to the sex, and at a certain period it is most highly useful.

The Cordial Restorative Balsam is sold genuine (only) by the proprietor, Dr. JAMES CHURCH, at his medicine store, No 1, South Third street, next Market street, Philadelphia; where may be had an account of the virtues of this Restorative and a list of cures. april 3—2aw3w

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			6
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,			1
On all notes above five hundred dollars,			2
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

March 10.

JAMES HUMPHREYS,

BEING encouraged by a number of gentlemen in the mercantile line, to undertake the publishing of a Price Current in this city, and they having engaged to give him every assistance in their power to render it accurate and useful,

PROPOSES TO PRINT BY SUBSCRIPTION,

The Philadelphia Price Current,

And Market Day Advertiser.

To be published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, on the following conditions.

It will be printed on four pages quarto. It will contain the Prices Current (wholesale) at Philadelphia, with the duties on each article—The Prices Current at Boston, New-York, Charleston, and other parts of the United States, with the Prices Current at London, the West Indies and elsewhere as often as they can be had accurate and to be relied on. The rates of insurance—the price of stocks—course of exchange, &c. &c. Likewise a regular account of entries, inward and outward—with such marine and other intelligence as shall be thought useful and important—and the remainder of the paper will be appropriated to advertisements.

The price to subscribers within the city and liberties, to whom it will be delivered at their houses, will be Four Dollars per annum—Two dollars at the expiration of a month from its publication, and the remainder at the end of the year. Subscribers at a greater distance will have it sent them agreeable to their directions—to pay two dollars at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at the end of the year.

The publication shall commence as soon as a sufficient number have subscribed to pay the expence of conducting it.

☞ It is from the advice and to gratify the wish of a number of mercantile gentlemen that the printer proposes publishing this Price Current in a quarto size in preference to any other. And it is proposed to embrace the Prices Current with such other matter as may be most material to send abroad in the first two pages—appropriating the other two to such matters as may be more immediately domestic, and to advertisements.

Subscriptions are received by said Humphries, at his Printing Office, No. 74, North Third-street, and Mr. Z. Poulson, jun. at his office in Chesnut-street, and at the Philadelphia library.

Philadelphia, April 14. stf

For Sale,

A CONVENIENT well built second hand Light Waggon, hung on Jacks with glasses and blinds in the doors, with or without harness.—Enquire of Peter Umerickhouse, Arch, below Sixth street, or the subscriber in Germantown.

CASPAR W. HAINES.

april 2 *2aw3w

Fresh Teas.

Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,

Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.

ALSO,

China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Caffia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.

They have also For Sale,

Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.

march 8. §

Now Opening,

At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,

No. 72, Chesnut Street,

A general assortment of Horseman's Pistols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.

ALSO ON HAND,

Saddles, Bridles, Holsters, Half Covers, Light Horseman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harness, &c.

april 9 dtf

City Commissioner's Office,

January 12th, 1798.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the said commissioners, for cleansing the streets, &c.

District No. 1.—From the north side of Vine street, to the south side of Mulberry street; to be under the superintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the south side of Mulbrry street, to the south side of Chesnut street, to be under the superintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the south side of Chesnut street to the north side of Spruce street, to be under the superintendance of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of Spruce street, to the south side of Cedar street, to be under the superintendance of Hugh Roberts.

☞ When pumps are out of order south of High-street, please apply to Thomas Dixey, at the corner of South and Fifth-streets, or Godfrey Gebler, in Fourth, near Chesnut-street; and north of High street, to Dixey and Dehaven, in Sassafras-street, between Sixth and Seventh-streets.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 30th. 1798.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by an act of Congress passed on the 19th day of March, 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act passed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The stamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Customs or duties on Imports are repealed.

II.

A discount at the rate of seven and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervisors or Inspectors respectively, to any persons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchase at one time or procure to be stamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the duties shall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.

III.

Stamped Paper, will be provided, and sold at the rates prescribed by law, without any additional charge or expense on account of the price of Paper; but for stamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each skin of Parchment, or Two Hundred Cents for each skin of Vellum of medium size, which may be furnished at the expense of the United States and proportionally for any lesser quantity.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Cedar Posts, Rails and Shingles

FOR SALE.

THEY will be delivered to any place in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, or New-York, where boats drawing six feet water can go from this place. It will often suit the seller to receive in return corn, provisions, wet or dry goods. Letters directed to the subscriber at this place, and put into any post office in the United States, will be regularly received and carefully attended to. Those who wish to contract in Philadelphia, will please to apply to GIDEON HILL WELLS, No. 135, Market-street. The subscriber is desirous of contracting with some responsible person in Philadelphia, to receive and dispose of for him, on commission, a quantity of two feet Shingles, for home use, and of two feet and eighteen inches, for exportation.

William Hill Wells,
Dagsborough, state of Delaware.

april 28. 2aw4w

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

Valuable Stands for Business.

FOR SALE—by the Subscriber,

Two Lots of Ground,

Situate on the south side of Chesnut-street, between Second and Third streets, and containing eighteen feet, and the other seventeen feet, more or less, on the said street, and both extending, the same breadth, one hundred and forty-eight, more or less, to Carter's alley.

There are, on Chesnut-street, two two-story

BRICK HOUSES

(Numbers 80 and 82)

Which may readily be made into one; and, on Carter's alley, there is a convenient, well built three-story

Brick House and Kitchen,

Almost new, which has two rooms on a floor and a front of eighteen feet on said alley.

This property is clear of ground-rent, and an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.

The three Houses will be sold separately or together.

Further particulars may be known on application to

ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun.
No. 80, Chesnut-street, or at the Library.

march 23. ¶eod8w

JUST RECEIVED.

And for sale by W. Young, corner of Second and Chesnut-street, M. Carey 118 High-street T. Dobson, 41 South Second-street and the Booksellers generally,

(Price 5-8ths of a Dollar.)

BEACON HILL,

A *Local Poem*, historic and descriptive:

By a Lady of Boston.

ANALYSIS OF BOOK I.

Allusion to the surrounding Prospect—Invocation to the River and sylvan Deities—to the Historic Muse—Fiction discarded—Dedication to Washington—The Action opens at the Retreat of the Columbians from Bunker's Hill—General Howe—The Memory of his Brother—Death of Warren—Personification of Fortune and Fame—Washington at Mount Vernon—called to the chief Command—Formation of the Columbian Camp at Cambridge—Natural, moral, or political History of the several States—Their commanding Officers—Siege of Boston—Its Sufferings—Negotiation for the safe Retreat of the British Army—Its Departure—Appointment of Congress—Declaration of Independence—Character of the Columbian Soldiers—The Poet's prophetic Apostrophe to the Progress of Freedom throughout the World.

march 30. §

For Sale,

The cargo of the brig American from Laguira,

CONSISTING OF

Caraccas Cocoa.

Henry Philips,
No. 112, South Fourth Street.

april 23 §

To be Let,

(And possession given on the 1st of May)

A genteel three story brick House,

22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and stables, at present in the tenure of Major JACKSON. Enquire at 187 South Third street.

april 2. §

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

(Price 25 Cents)

Reflections on Monroe's View

OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,

As published in the

GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,

Under the signature of

SCIPIO,

In which the Commercial Warfare *of France is traced to the* French Faction in this Country, *as its Source, and the Motives of Opposition, &c.*

[In the press and soon will be published,]

WILBERFORCE ON RELIGION.

PROPOSALS

BY J. ORMROD,

No. 41, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A Practical View

OF THE

Prevailing Religious System

OF

PROFESSED CHRISTIANS,

CONTRASTED WITH

REAL CHRISTIANITY.

By WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Esq.

Member of the British Parliament.

SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES.—John v. 39.

How charming is Divine Philosophy.
Not harsh and crabbed as dull fools suppose,
But musical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feast of nectared sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns.

MILTON.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be printed with a handsome Pica type, on fine paper, and will form a volume of 400 pages, large octavo.

It will be delivered to subscribers for one dollar and twenty-five cents in blue boards, or neatly bound and lettered, for one dollar and a half.

☞ The London copy sold (when it was to be had) for two dollars and a half.

☞ The British Reviewers announce this publication to be one of the most useful, elegant and energetic, on the subject of religion, that has appeared within their memory. The reception it has already met with from the public, strongly corroborates their opinion, for it has, in a few months, run rapidly through four large editions in London.

The publisher flatters himself, that as soon as its merits become generally known, it will be read with as much avidity in America as it is in Europe.

april 26. 3t

A House and Lot in Dover.

FOR SALE,

A LOT OF GROUND, situate on the east side of the main street, running through the town of Dover, in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, about thirty or forty yards below Captain Furbee's Tavern, containing in front on said street thirty four feet, and extending in depth eastward twelve perches, together with the buildings thereon erected, which consist of a good brick house, two stories high, well finished, with two rooms about seventeen or eighteen feet square each, and a passage eight or ten feet wide on the first floor; three rooms with a passage above, and good garrets, the cellars are excellent, one of which is used as a kitchen; a back brick building with two rooms above and below about ten or twelve feet by fourteen; the upper rooms of this building communicate above stairs with the passage of the house: A brick smoke house, and a good pump of water in the yard, and a garden adjoining.

The House is in every respect as comfortable as any in Dover, is in a good situation, and now occupied by John Freeman, as a tavern, with the sign of the Eagle.

The terms will be reasonable. Apply to Daniel Mifflin, at Camden, near Dover, or to the subscriber, No 60, North Eighth-street, Philadelphia.

CADWALADER EVANS.

march 27. tus4w

For Sale,

A good situation for a Country SEAT,

Forty acres of Land,

On the Old York road, within sight of Germantown, and about five miles from the city; the whole being under good fence, and in excellent order as pasture ground.

For further information and terms, apply to JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, at his Office for the sale of Real Estates, Conveyancing, &c. No. 54, High-street.

4th mo. 3d. tu&f1t

For Sale,

A FARM and COUNTRY SEAT,

SITUATED on the west side of the Schuylkill opposite to Norris-town, seventeen miles from Philadelphia—the farm contains 195 acres of land, 50 of which are woodland, about 40 of meadow, and the rest arable land. The house and garden which is large and well paled, stand in the most pleasant situation, commanding a view of the river, an island which is opposite, and the village of Norris-town—There is a shad fishery belonging to the place.—Enquire in Philadelphia, No. 96, North Third Street, or on the premises.

april 16 1awtf

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwalader, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for fifty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overseer's houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses, a Smoak house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loom.—The whole will be sold together, or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will also be disposed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.

February 24. 2aw6w

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafed Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.

No. 78, Chesnut street.

February 2. eodtf